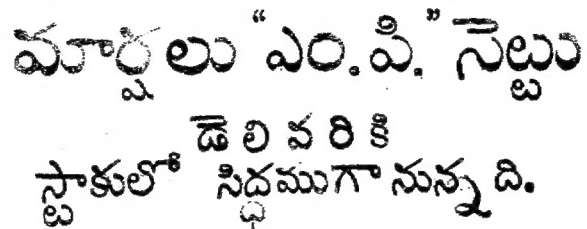




Vol. 7. { చెన్న పట్టణము 1921 వ సం॥రం ఫిబ్రవరి నెల 8 తేది మంగళవారము } No. 256
 { కామవారు తిలకము పత్రిక మాటల మాటలు పత్రిక } నంచిత ౨౫౬



సెం. 9 సెకండు లెను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

ఈనాడు ప్రతిరోజున
 విడుదల అవుతున్న నాగార్జున మాస
 పత్రికను కొనుగోలు చేయండి. దాని
 వల్ల ముద్రాణము చేయబడును.
 ప్రతి సం. రూ. 10.0 అగును.



రాజశివీద వన్నెకట్టుటకు విభారము రిటరను
యనుచు చేసెనుట, ఆ క్షేత్రము పురికొనుట,
పేర్లు పెట్టినది, మొదలగునవి, మున్నగు
రాని విషయము లిందులకు సంబంధము, వలన
అందులకు సంబంధము లేదు.

అమృతం జనం దీపోవారి కౌశలధారయమునంబు అమృతం జనం తామకతయిలం పోనితయిలం
నంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యౌషధములే గాని ఇతరులు లగు మందుల కూడ ఆర్యేషులు యున్నవి.
కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగును కొరినచో తక్షణం పరిశుభము.

అమృతాంజనం డిపోవారి నుందరమైన 1921 ఉపయోగమైన క్రొత్త క్యాలండరు

నిత్యమునకు సిద్ధముగనున్నది.

క్యాలండరు వెల 1-కి 0-4-0 వి. పి. ఖర్చులు సహా 0-6-0

వెంటనే వ్రాసుకొనవలయును.

తామరతెలము	పండ్లపాడి	మోహనితెలము
డబ్బి 1-కి, 0-6-0	డబ్బి 1	సీసా 1-కి, 0-12-0

అమృతాంజనం అన్ని నోవ్వలకే దివ్యామృతము

దగ్గు, తైలము, పడికము, రొమ్ము తీకము, తలనొప్పి, వామననొప్పలు, పోట్లు, బెణుకులు, చిల్లలు, కడలగు నొవ్వలకు దివ్యామృతము.
చక్కనిడబ్బితో సహా వెల రూ. 6-0-0 పోస్టుఖర్చులు వేయి.

అమృతాంజనం డిపో మద్రాసు.

ది బెంగాల్ ఫార్మర్స్ కంపెనీ, లిమిటెడ్.

(The Bengal Farmer's Company, Ltd.,)

మూలధనము రూ. 1,00,000 మాత్రమే.

వాటా 1-కి రూ. 10 వంతున 10,000 వాటాలుగా విభజించబడియున్నవి. రూ. 2 లు దరఖాస్తుతోను, రూ. 2 లు మంజూరైన తర్వాతను, తక్కినది దఫా 1-కి రూ. 3 ను చొప్పున రెండు దఫాలుగా చెల్లించవలెను. రెండు దఫాకు మధ్య 3 నెలలకంటే తక్కువగా వ్యవధియేర్పరచును.

నిర్వాహకత్వము.

మిక్కిలి ప్రసిద్ధతగల బోర్డు ఆఫ్ డైరెక్టర్లు యాజమాన్యము క్రింద మిక్కిలి నమ్మకముగాను, సాగ్రత్తగాను నిర్వహించబడుచున్నది. కొద్దివాటాలు మాత్రమే అమ్మకమునకు ఇంకను మిగిలి యున్నవి.

ఉద్దేశము.

ప్రస్తుతపు సామ్రాజ్యము, వ్యాపారపు ముఖసూత్రమును, వీటిని జనునరించి స్వాభావికమైన వంటలు వండించుట, నీటివనతు లేర్పరుచుట మొదలగువాటిని కళ పెట్టి, వృద్ధిచేయుటయే యీ కంపెనీవారి ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశములు.

ప్రత్యేకపు బ్రాంచీలు.

- అన్ని విధములైన చేపల పరిశ్రమను వృద్ధిచేయుట.
- పశువులను పెంచుట మున్నగు రీతుల వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధిచేయుట.

పూర్తి వివరములకు వాటాలు అమ్మకనట్టి విజస్నీ నిబంధనలకును ఈ కింది చిరునామాకు దరఖాస్తులను వంపుకొనవలెను.

చందాబా కంకవలే నది ఇందువలన అందరికి తెలుపుటలేదు. రిజిస్టర్డ్ ప్రాప్సిక్టును ననుసరించి వాటాలు యివ్వబడును.

The Managing Agents,

5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.

చొక్కపువెండి

పూదియివ్వబడును.

ఒక నిమిషము దయచేసి యిటుచూడుడు!

చూడినచో ఒక అందమైన బొటాను పొందగలరు.

ఈ చిత్రవర్ణమునందును నమూనాటంబున (ఇసుగ్లాసు) కిక్కి అంగుళము ఎత్తువును. బొటానకు బంగారుతో చక్కగా మలచిన చేయబడినది. దీనివెల రూ. 13-0-0.

పోస్టుకర్చులు ప్రత్యేకము.

నాలుగుటంబులకు ఒకేసారి తెప్పించుకొనువారికి పోస్టుకర్చులు తగలవు.

ది. యుండీయ్ జ్యూవెలరీమార్బు నగల వర్తకులు

పోస్టుబాక్సు, నెం. 40, బెంగళూరుసిటీ.

చరకసంహిత సూత్రస్థానము.

ఇది అమృతాంజనం వ్యాఖ్యాన సహితముగా వారి వ్రాసినది. మేము వాగ్విమలముగా అయ్యున్నది. (తదాపి) వ్రాసినది. వైద్య ప్రావీణ్యముగల పండితవర్గము దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ మోహాంశమువలననుగలవు. చందాబాడలకు పోయి కొద్దికాలమునకు వ్యవధివేసి దొరకొని, అందువలన చందాబాడలకు వెళ్ళి, 25 మాస పూర్వమునది ప్రకటించి, తన వ్యయము 40; కలిగిన స్థితి లైందుచు, తనకు వచ్చినది 4-0-0; తనకు వచ్చినది 0-8-0 2-0-0. అద్యక్షులు ముందు దరఖాస్తు చేయవలెను.

వైద్య-కే-ఎస్-రాష్ట్ర,

అమృతాంజనం ముద్రాణము, వాగ్విమలముగలది.

ముఖ్య గవనింపు.

1920 వ సంవత్సరం ఆస్టునెం. మొదటి

తేదీ నుంచి అన్ని ధరలు మార్పుబడినవి.

The Zandu Pharmace-
utical Works Ltd.,
Elphinstone Road,
BOMBAY.

ఇందులో గలవి ననుసరించి మిక్కిలి నమ్మకముగాను, ప్రత్యేక గణము నిర్వహింపబడుచున్నది. అయ్యున్నది. వైద్యములను తయారు చేయుచున్నది.

ఈ మార్కెట్లో ముందు జరిగిన ఆయుర్వేద ప్రదర్శనలలో మిక్కిలి బంగారు పతకములు గెలుచుకొనినట్లుగాను, విలాసరావును వ్యాపారచో ధరలపట్టికను బహుము.

సంపాదక పరమ్యుత్తర

రెడక్టర్

అయ్యున్నది. మార్కెట్లో ముందు జరిగిన ఆయుర్వేద ప్రదర్శనలలో మిక్కిలి బంగారు పతకములు గెలుచుకొనినట్లుగాను, విలాసరావును వ్యాపారచో ధరలపట్టికను బహుము.

సంక్షేపగ్రహము.

ప్రస్తుతపు సామ్రాజ్యము, వ్యాపారపు ముఖసూత్రమును, వీటిని జనునరించి స్వాభావికమైన వంటలు వండించుట, నీటివనతు లేర్పరుచుట మొదలగువాటిని కళ పెట్టి, వృద్ధిచేయుటయే యీ కంపెనీవారి ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశములు.

ప్రస్తుతపు సామ్రాజ్యము, వ్యాపారపు ముఖసూత్రమును, వీటిని జనునరించి స్వాభావికమైన వంటలు వండించుట, నీటివనతు లేర్పరుచుట మొదలగువాటిని కళ పెట్టి, వృద్ధిచేయుటయే యీ కంపెనీవారి ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశములు.

ప్రస్తుతపు సామ్రాజ్యము, వ్యాపారపు ముఖసూత్రమును, వీటిని జనునరించి స్వాభావికమైన వంటలు వండించుట, నీటివనతు లేర్పరుచుట మొదలగువాటిని కళ పెట్టి, వృద్ధిచేయుటయే యీ కంపెనీవారి ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశములు.

	రూ. ఆ. ప.
వ్యాధికి 8 దినముల పాటు	4 0 0
బహుముఖము	4 0 0
గతము	4 0 0
మార్పునందుకు వ్యాధికి 10 దినములు	4 0 0
కూడా	5 0 0
తరువాత	5 0 0
సహజముగా	4 0 0

అన్ని వ్యాధులకు సేవలను వాడవలెను.

ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము ఆంగ్ల భాషలోనే నడపవలెనని

Tele : address M. C. Sen Gupta,
Machsavioir 7, Krishna Das Pal's Lane
Calcutta.

మదనకామేశ్వర లేవ్యము

యీ మిక్కిలి ప్రసిద్ధతగల బోర్డు ఆఫ్ డైరెక్టర్లు యాజమాన్యము క్రింద మిక్కిలి నమ్మకముగాను, సాగ్రత్తగాను నిర్వహించబడుచున్నది. కొద్దివాటాలు మాత్రమే అమ్మకమునకు ఇంకను మిగిలి యున్నవి.

(2878) పెరిచేపి, కల్లూరు జిల్లా, (Via) బెంగళూరు.

7 రోజుల వరకు మాత్రమే.



యథార్థము.

1. మేము అమ్మకానికి వైసికెను తయారుచేయుచున్నాము. ధూళి కలుపబడినది. ప్రతిదినమునా ప్రతివైసికెనూ ఇంగ్లీషు వారిచే తయారుచేయబడినట్టి సేలైవరకము.
2. మాకు ప్రస్తుతపు వైసికెను ధరకంటెను అడిగిని రికార్డు అమ్మకము ధర ప్రకారము నూటికి 40/-లు తక్కువచేయుచు గిట్టును. మరకముధర అనుకూలముగనున్నచో బాగ్ తక్కి కొని పండువలన బాటకు ఈ తయారుచేయబడిన ఇట్టి తక్కువధరల ప్రకారము అమ్మకము చేయగలిగినది.
3. ఈ వైసికెను ఎల్లప్పుడును ఉండవు. ప్రతినెలమునా మేము వైసికెను విక్రయించుచున్నాము. ప్రస్తుతము మాత్రమును స్థానిక పూర్తియైన తరువాత, వైసికెను మేము ఎక్కడ ధర నిర్ణయించి కలసి యుండుటచే ధరలు పెంచుచునున్న యందున.
4. మేము విక్రయించు ప్రతి వైసికెనకును చూచి యిచ్చు బడును. అన్ని వైసికెను కొర్రయే.

ప్రస్తుతపు మా రికార్డు అమ్మకము ధర ప్రకారము మీరు ఒక మంచి వైసికెను కొనుగట్టి అద్దపు ముఖ్య వినియోగము 15 వ తేదీ లోపలనే కలుగవలెను. ఇకముందు మరియొకసారి ఇటువంటి సమయము మీకు దొరకుట దుర్లభము. ఈ క్రింది జాబితాను చూచి ధరలను జ్ఞాపకముచుకొనుము.

మేక్	ప్రస్తుతపు మరకము ప్రకారముధర	అడిగినవారి రికార్డు అమ్మకముధర	మీరు పొందులాభము
హంబర్ నెం 1 బీచ్	ర. 415	ర. 325	ర. 89
హంబర్ నెం 9 బిలింబియా	ర. 225	ర. 170	ర. 55
హంబర్ నెం 5 పాపులర్	ర. 275	ర. 185	ర. 90
క్రియంపు నెం 21 స్పెషల్	ర. 280	ర. 212	ర. 68
క్రియంపు నెం 10 రాయల్	ర. 336	ర. 280	ర. 106
ఇన్ విక్టో రాయల్	ర. 220	ర. 175	ర. 45
క్రెస్టల్ పాపులర్	ర. 240	ర. 175	ర. 65
హామ్బర్ పాపులర్	ర. 217.8	ర. 165	ర. 52.8
యూనిటి స్పెషల్	ర. 220	ర. 180	ర. 40
రిజియూలెషన్	ర. 235	ర. 180	ర. 55
మియాల్ స్టాండర్డ్	ర. 258	ర. 177.8	ర. 80.2
మియాల్ స్పెషల్	ర. 275	ర. 196	ర. 79

పైన తెలుపబడిన రకములలో కొన్నిటికి స్థానిక కొద్దిగానున్నది గనుక మా కార్యదాతలు ఇవలను మొదటి "మేక్"లో నూరు రెండవ "మేక్"ను తెలుపబడిన కొరతను, మొదట తెలుపబడిన "మేక్" స్థానిక లేనియెడల రెండవసారి తెలుపబడిన "మేక్" కంటబడును.

గమనించుడు. పైన వివరించబడిన జాబితా అన్నిటిలోనూ పాడర్ బాగ్, ఆయర్ బాగ్, ప్యాసర్లు, ఇన్ స్టాటరు మొదలగునవి అన్నియు చేర్చి కంటబడును.

అడిసన్ ఆండుకో లిమిటెడ్, మాంటురోడ్, మదరాసు.

ది కృష్ణా సిమెంటు కంపెనీ, (లిమిటెడ్)

(1913-వ సంవత్సరము ఇండియన్ కంపెనీల ఆక్టు ననుసరించి ఇంకార్పొరేటు చేయబడినది.)

మూలధనము : : : రూ 25,00,000

వాటా ఒకటింటికి రూ 10 లు వంతున 2,50,000 వాటాలుగా విభక్తమై యున్నవి.

ఈ క్రింద తెలుపబడిన ప్రకారము చెల్లించవలయును :—

రూ 2 లు దరఖాస్తుతోను, రూ 2 లు మంజూరైనప్పుడును, తక్కినది కోరినప్పుడు దఫాకు రూ 2 లు వంతున ఇవ్వబడును.

ప్రతి రెండు దఫాలకు మధ్య 3 నెలలకంటె తక్కువకాని వ్యవధియుండును.

చైరమన్లు

- (1) దివాన్ బహదూర్ గోవిందాను చతుర్దశిదాసు, వర్తమాన, బ్యాంకా, మదరాసు, శేర్మకా.
- (2) ఎన్. శ్రీనివాస అయ్యంగర్ డి. ఏ., డి. ఎల్., సి. ఐ. ఇ. ప్రాజెక్టు కమిటీ, మదరాసు.
- (3) ఏ. నాదరాజు శెట్టిగారు, వర్తమాన, మదరాసు.
- (4) భాగవతదూర్ ఎం. ఏ. కృష్ణన్ బ్రాహ్మ సాహెబ్ బహదూర్ గారు, వర్తమాన, మదరాసు.
- (5) కోటా అయ్యయ్య శాస్త్రిగారు, వర్తమాన, గుంటూరు.
- (6) వి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, వర్తమాన, మదరాసు.

బ్యాంకర్లు

ఇండియన్ బ్యాంకు, మదరాసు, బ్రాంచీలు.
ది కాళా ఇండస్ట్రియల్ బ్యాంకు (లిమిటెడ్) మదరాసు, బొంబాయి.

అడిటర్లు

మెసర్స్ (ఫ్రెజర్ అండు రాన్,
కార్పొరేట్ అకౌంటెంట్స్, అర్మీయిన్ బీచ్, మదరాసు.

మానేజింగు ఏజెంట్లు

మెసర్స్ రాజగోపాల్ అండు కో,
నెం. 16, కారల్ మర్చంట్ బీచ్, మదరాసు.

ప్రాసెక్యూటరు

ఈ కంపెనీవారు లెజిస్లేషన్ ఒక సిమెంటు ఫ్యాక్టరీని నిర్మించుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొన్నారు. దీనికి తగిన కార్యక్రమము అన్నియు ఇక్కడ దొరకుటచే మేము స్వీకరించుచున్నాము. దీనికి తగిన కార్యక్రమము అన్నియు ఇక్కడ దొరకుటచే మేము స్వీకరించుచున్నాము. దీనికి తగిన కార్యక్రమము అన్నియు ఇక్కడ దొరకుటచే మేము స్వీకరించుచున్నాము.

కృష్ణామండలములో అనేక కావులలో రాయి దొరకడను కృష్ణానదికి బావుల లెజిస్లేషన్ 52 మైల్లదూరమునా నున్న ముత్తూరు నేదాగ్రామములో దొరకు రావు చాలా మేలైనది. కావలసిన ఒడంబడిక నిర్వహింపబడినది.

సంవత్సరమునకు 40,000 టన్నుల సిమెంటు తయారుచేయునట్టి ఫ్యాక్టరీ కట్టుటకు రూ 20,00,000 లు కావలెను. ఒకటన్న (6 పీచులు) సిమెంటు తయారు చేయుట రూ 25 లు అవుచున్నది. ఒకటన్న సిమెంటు రూ 100 లకు అమ్మబడుచున్నది. గనుక కంపెనీలకు చాలా లాభము పొందవచ్చును. ఈ కంపెనీ డైరక్టరులు 1920 వ సంవత్సరము, డిసెంబరు 30 వ తేదీన మూడవ భాగముల సేర్పరచి, రెండవసారి మూడవ భాగముల సేర్పరచి భాగముల సేర్పరచుచున్నది. సగము మూలధనము తమారినే రావోవు బాల్తా మనమునందు బాగ్ పారమును ప్రారంభించెదరు. చందా వాటముగా వేర గోరవారు మద్రాసు, పొంగల బీచ్, 16 వ నెంబరు ధరమునకు ఉండు, మానేజింగు ఏజెంట్ల త్వరలో దరఖాస్తు లంబింపవలెను.

PLATE 2. A. P. VANDERKAM

అక్షయమస్మై రమ్యమస్మై హేలీమమస్మై చామమమస్మై కాసి ॥౧౦॥

పిమ్మట భార్యకు పొంపాయి కాపుకూడ మెంబరు
వంటి గొప్ప వర్తకులకు భూస్వామిలు అయిన లాభ
పాలు వేల పేర్లైనా యింక గూడ పాక్ష్యకు నిమ్మచ
ు పుకెప్పి.

Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.,
Coimbatore.

ప్రభుత్వము 7 వ లేదే సామాన్యము 8½ గంటలు
దిలి లేదు. అనేకమంది ప్రజలు సేవకువచ్చిన వర్తించుచుండిరి.

శ్రీ కైలశ్చక్రనిధి

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఆఫీసుకు వచ్చి చేసిన వైకము

	హాళీలు
శ్రీ కైలశ్చక్ర మూల్య రాయన్న గారు,	భర్తము 500-0-0
శ్రీ ముక్త్యంజయ గంగాధరయ్య అయ్యవార్య గారు	105-0-0
బిజాజీ బహద్రుల శేటు రాంగోపాలు గారు,	200-0-0
పోతురాజయ్య, చెలిదే రామన్న గారు,	101-0-0
కైలాస కరభయ్యగారు,	101-0-0
అమృతబోలు రాజయ్యగారు,	101-0-0
అమృతబోలు వీరన్న గారు,	101-0-0

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్

1921-వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి నెల 8-వ తేది

మంగళవారము.

మొదటి ఎన్నికలు

సంస్కరణ శాసనము ననుసరించి ఇటీవల జరిగిన మొదటి ఎన్నికల గూర్చి, సర్ వెలంటయిన ఛిరాలు గారు లండను టైముస్ పత్రికకు వ్రాసిన మూడవ వ్యాసములో వివరించినట్లుండిరి. ఎన్నికలు ఎట్టి యల్లరులు జరుగకుండ గడచిపోయెనని ఛిరాలు గారు సూచించిరి. యూరపు ఖండమునందు అల్లరులు లేకుండ ఎన్నికలు గడచిపోవుట మిగుల యరుదగుటచే, ఛిరాలు గారికి హిందూ దేశపు అనుభవము కొంతవడి సంతసము గలిగించియుండ వచ్చును. ఎన్నికలు బనికీరావని, దేశమునం దంతటను కాంగ్రెసు పక్షాభిమానులు బోధించుచున్న తరుణమున, ఎన్నికలు శాంతివంతముగ జరుగుట, నూతనోద్యమ ప్రభావమునకు నిదర్శనము. ఈ విషయమును ఛిరాలుగారు బహిరంగముగ వెల్లడింపక బోయినను లోలోపల గ్రహించియుందురు. ఎన్నికల గూర్చి దేశము నం దెట్టి యుత్సాహము ప్రబలలేదని, ఛిరాలు గారు రంగీకరించుచున్నారు. కాని యందుకు వారేదోవిధముగ సమాధానము చెప్పుచున్నారు. ఓటరులనే కులలో కొత్త పాళ్ళు ల యడ విశ్వాసము గుడురలేదట. కొత్తపన్నులను రాబట్టుట కిది మరియొక మార్గమని వారు తలచిరట. మరి కొందరు, కేవల ముపేక్షాభావము బూనిరట. పెద్దపట్టణములలో దప్ప మిగిలిన ప్రదేశములందు ప్రజలలో ప్రభావము గలిగించుట కభ్యర్థులు ప్రయత్నింపలేదట. నిజమేమనిన, గాంధీమహాత్ముని సందేశము దేశమునందు మూలమూలములను వ్యాపించి యుండుటచే, ఎన్నికల విషయమై ప్రజలు ప్రబల విముఖత గనుబడిచిరి. ఈసంగతిని మరుగు పరుచుటకు ఛిరాలుగారు రెంత ప్రయత్నించినను, లాభములేదు. నిజ మిదివరకే వెల్లడియైనది. బొంబాయి రాజధానిలో జాతీయ వాదుల ప్రతినిధులెవరును శాసనసభల నలంకరింపరని, ఛిరాలుగారు దెలుపుచున్నారు. అందుచే, శాసనసభలలోనికి వెడలిన మితవాదులకును, వెలుపలనున్న జాతీయవాదులకును గొప్ప సంరంభము జరుగునని ఛిరాలుగారు తలపెట్టుచున్నారు. ఈ పోరాటము నవకాశముగ దీసికొని, దేశస్థితిని చక్కబరుచవలెనని ఛిరాలుగారు హితమొసగుచున్నారు.

వీరిచ్చిన సలహా కొత్తదిగాదు. రెండు వత్సముల నేర్పరచి వారిద్దరకు చీలిక గలుగజేసి, ఒక పక్షమువారిని దరిజేర్చుట, మామూలు పద్ధతయే. అధికారులు మితవాదులకు తోడ్పడి, జాతీయవాదుల ప్రయత్నములను విఫలపరుపవలయునని ఛిరాలు గారు బోధించుచున్నను, ఇది సులభపాధ్యమయిన పని గాదని వారికి దెలియును. మితవాదులు ప్రజాయత్త శాఖలను పరిపాలింపవలసిన పాధ్యతను వహింపవలసియుండుదురు. ఒక మూల అధికార వర్గపు సహాయమును వారు పొందుచుండవలెను. వేరొక వంక ప్రజలను కొంతవరకయినను సంతృప్తిపరుచుటకు ప్రయత్నింపవలెను. ఈరెండు పనులును సామాన్యముగ విరుద్ధముగ ఉండును. అందుచే వీరు విజయము బడయుట కష్టమగును. ఈ చిక్కుల గాక, మితవాదులు సయితము, గాంధీ కద్దతుల నవలంబింపకపోయినను, పంజాబు కిలాఫాత్ వ్యవహార పరిష్కారము విషయమై పట్టుదల జాపక వీలులేకున్నది. అవి పరిష్కారమయిన గాన, సంస్కరణములను కొనసాగించుట కెట్టి యవకాశముండదని, వారికిని దెలియును. పంజాబు విషయమై ఢిల్లీసభలకు శాసనసభ్యులు వంపిన తీర్మాన పరంపరలను గనుగొనిన, ఆసమస్య పరిష్కార మగుటకు మితవాదులెట్టి యాతురము జూపుచున్నారో గ్రహింపవచ్చును. అందుచే పంజాబు సమస్య పరిష్కరింపబడనియడల, గాంధీయద్యమ మింకను విజృంభించునుగాని తగ్గుట కేమాత్రము వీలులేదని, ఛిరాలు గారి యభిప్రాయము. ఛిరాలుగారు జాతీయవాదులతో సంప్రదించి, ఈ యభిప్రాయమును సూచించుటలేదు. గాంధీ విధానమును రూపుమాపుటకు ప్రయత్నించుచున్న మితవాదులను గలసికొని వారిద్వారానేర్చిన సంగతుల ననుసరించియే, ఛిరాలు గారి డిట్టిహితము నొసగుచున్నారు. పంజాబు విషయమై దేశములో నన్ని పక్షములవారును నేకాభిప్రాయమై యున్నటుల, వీరి యుద్దేశము, కిలాఫాత్ సమస్య ప్రాముఖ్యమును మాత్రము ఛిరాలు గారు గుర్తించుకుండుటకు, తోచనియము. మితవాదులను దరిజేర్చుటకయినను, ఛిరాలుగారి హితము ననుసరించి, పంజాబు సమస్యను పరిష్కరించిన మేలే. అదియు జరుగునటుల గనుపట్టదు. కన్నాటు ప్రభువు ప్రజలను శాంతిపరుచుటకు, మద్రాసు లోగాని కలకత్తాలోగాని వరప్రదాన ప్రకటనము నొకదానిని గావించునని కొంద రూహించి యుండిరి. ఆపని జరిగియుండలేదు. ఢిల్లీలో నిట్టి ప్రకటన వెలువడునని కొందరు నోట్లు తెచ్చుకొని యున్నారు. ఇంతవర కక్కడను వెలువడి యుండలేదు. అట్టి యాశలను బెట్టుకొనవలదని, ఢిల్లీలో బ్రచురింపబడెడి న్యూ ఎంపైరుపత్రిక భావిమానన గావించుచున్నది. ఛిరాలువంటి పూర్వచారప్రియుని వాక్యముల నయినను, ఆంగ్లదేశ మితగుణమున సరకుజేయని యడల, ఆంగ్లదేశపు రాజనీతి ఏమూల డాగెనని, ఎల్లరును ప్రశ్నింపక మానరు.

మద్రాసు శాసనసభ

రాబోవు మద్రాసు శాసనసభా కార్యక్రమమున, ఉపాధ్యక్షుని వేతనమును నిర్ణయించుట యొక యంతముగ నున్నది. శశిభూషణరాధోగారు, సంవత్సరమునకు 12 వేల రూపాయిల జీతముండవలయు నను తీర్మానము నుపపాదించెదరు. దేవదాసుగారు, నెలకొకరూపాయి జీతముండవలెనని, ఉపపాదించెదరు. ఏ తీర్మాన మంగీకరింపబడునో చూడవలసియున్నది. బెంగాలు శాసనసభలో, ఏ

విషయమును గూర్చి చర్చ వచ్చియుండగ, ఉపాధ్యక్షులగు సురేంద్రనాథరాయుగారు తామేమాత్రము జీతము బుచ్చుకొనకుండ, పనిచేసెదమని, ప్రచురించిరి. మద్రాసు శాసనసభాపాధ్యక్షు డిట్టి త్యాగమును జూపునా? మరియొక విషయమున సంగ్రహపు శాసనసభకును, మద్రాసు శాసనసభకును వ్యత్యాసమును కనిపెట్టవచ్చును. పంగళేశపు కార్యనిర్వాహక సభకు నలుగురు సభ్యులు నియమింపబడిరి. ఇంతమంది సభ్యులతో పనిలేదనియు, కొందరు సభ్యులున్న చాలుననియు, ఈరీతిగ సంఖ్యను తగ్గించువని బెంగాలు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వము వారికిని సార్వభౌముని ప్రభుత్వమువారికిని సూచింపవలయుననియు, కృష్ణమోహన ఛాదరి గారు తీర్మానము నుపపాదించగ, అధి: సంఖ్యాకు లీ తీర్మానము నంగీకరించిరి. మద్రాసు శాసనసభకు గూడ, కార్యనిర్వాహక సభ్యుల సంఖ్యను జీతమును తగ్గింప వలయుననియు, శాసనసభాధ్యక్షుని యొక్కయు మంత్రుల యొక్కయు వేతనములను తగ్గింపవలయు ననియు శాసనసభ్యులు కొందరు తీర్మానములను వంపియుండగ, వీని నన్నిటిని మద్రాసు గవర్నరుగారు చర్చకవకాశము లేకుండ ముందుగనే నిరాకరించినటుల, నేటి మద్రాసు మెయిలుపత్రిక వెల్లడించుచున్నది. నూతన సంస్కరణముల వలన దేశమునకు మహాపాపకారము కలుగునని గొంతు బొంగురు బోవునటుల చాటుచున్నవారు, ప్రస్తుతస్థితి బట్టి గవర్నరుగారి నిరంకుశాధికారము వెనుకటికన్న గూడ నధికమయ్యెనని యంగీకరింపక తప్పదు. ఇదివరకు, గవర్నరుగారు శాసనసభ కద్దతుల వహించుటచే, సభ్యుల మొగ మోటమి నయినను కొంతవరకు పాటింపవలసి వచ్చెడిది. ఇప్పుడు వారు దూరమున నుండుటచే నట్టి యనసరము గూడ దప్పిపోయినది. ముఖ్య విషయముల గూర్చిన తీర్మానములే ఈతరుని నిరాకరింపబడినవి. మద్రాసు శాసనసభా ప్రారంభము నందే కొత్త సంస్కరణముల రుచి తెలిసినవచ్చుచున్నది. సత్య మెంతత్వరలో బయల్పడిన, దేశమున కంత శ్రేయస్కరము.

ట్రాములు

మద్రాసు ట్రాంవే యూనియను కార్యదర్శి వ్రాసిన లేఖను వేరొకచో ప్రచురించితిమి. ఆలేఖను బట్టి, కంపెనీ యజమానులకును పనివారలకును పరిష్కారము కుదురదనియు, ఉభయమును కుస్తీపట్టుబట్టి బలప్రదర్శనము గావించజూచుచున్నారనియు, ప్రజలుగాని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గాని జోక్యము కలుగజేసికొనిన గాని ఈ పోరాట మంత ఘోరమైనదియు, తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. కలకత్తాలో గూడ నీ సమస్యముననే ట్రాంవే పనివారల సమ్మె జరిగియుండగ, కార్పరేషను సభాధ్యక్షుడు జోక్యము కలుగజేసికొని కంపెనీ వారిలో సంప్రదించి, పోరాటముల నంతరింపజేయుటకు విచారణ సంఘము నొకదానిని నెలకొల్పుట యావశ్యకమని సూచించినటుల, తెలియుచున్నది. మద్రాసు కార్పొరేషను సభ్యులుగాని, అధ్యక్షులుగాని, ట్రాంబండ్లు యధాప్రకారముగ నడుచుట కేమి చర్యల నవలంబించుచున్నారు? ఈ విషయము తమ కేమియు సంబంధించనటుల వీరు మహానముదాల్చి యూరకుండుట, విచిత్రముగ నున్నది. కలకత్తా కార్పొరేషనువారిని జూచియున్నను పాతమును నేర్చుకొనగూడదా? ఇంతియగాక, ప్రస్తుతపు మద్రాసు ట్రాంవేకంపెనీ వారు తమ యాజమాన్యమును వదులుకుని మురియొక ప్రైవేటు కంపెనీకి ట్రాంవే పరిపాలన

[illegible]

The Nation's Call.

Gandhi at Patna.

Ahmedabad Municipality Refuses Government Aid.

Contributions to All-India Tilak Swarajya Fund.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. & Mrs. Gandhi at Patna. National College Opened.

PATNA, February 6. Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali arrived here this morning. Mr. Gandhi who is staying at the National College at 11 to-day formally opened the National University for Bihar and the National College at Patna. The gathering present on the occasion was about four thousand. Mr. Gandhi addressed the audience and mentioned the names of the office bearers of the University, namely Mr. Husrul Huq, Chancellor, Mr. Brejokrishna Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Principal of the College and Registrar of the University and the members of the Education Committee of the Congress will be the members of the Senate. He announced a subscription of Rs. 60000 be received from Jharia and said that the majority of donors were Marwaris and Gujaratis. Only a few Behares contributed to it. Addressing the students he asked them to take to spinning wheel at least four hours a day and stated that he believed if the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs were to be righted, if Swaraj was to be attained, it would be through the threads open by them. Speaking on non-violence he condemned the action of Bombay students who hooted down Messrs Sasiri and Patanjy who, he said, were genuine souls and true patriots of the country. If any one doubted this he would doubt his own patriotism. Everyone had a right to hold his own views and if they differed they should not be hooted down or abused. That was not the aspect of ancient Indian civilisation and way but only the baneful effect of the present system of education. The first thing for the students of the national college, to do was to forget all they learnt and take to ancient culture. Emblems and cash were given by some of the audience.

More Money Pours in. "A Blow to Lancashire."

PATNA, February 7. Mr. Gandhi yesterday afternoon opened a national school in Dinapore and another in Patna City. He also addressed a meeting of Purdha Ladies in the city where subsequently a public meeting was held. Large crowds were present. Mr. Mahomed Ali addressing the meeting is exhorting the people to non-co-operation stated his religion sanctioned both *Himsa* and *Ahimsa*, but they adopted non violence in pursuance of the Congress resolution. In asking them to use spinning wheel, he pointed out that it would strike a blow to Lancashire by stopping the annual drain of 60 crores and that was bound to bring the blow to Government. Mr. Gandhi also spoke at the meeting. Later, Mr. Mahomed Ali addressed a crowded meeting in Anjuman Islamia. At various meetings cash and ornaments were given to Mr. Gandhi.

A Wagon Seized by C. I. D.

KARACHI, February 7. The *Daily Gazette* states:—A wagon laden with 220 packages of bacon, jam, cheese, pickles and oatmeal valued at Rs. 25,000, the property of the Government in Military Department sent from Quetta by a railway servant to one Tikamdas relieving station master at Hyderabad for concealment and surreptitious sale was seized by the Sind C. I. D. There appears to be a huge conspiracy at work to rob Government. The C. I. D. and the Railway Police are enquiring into the matter.

Rae Bareilly Magistrate. Prohibits Meetings.

ALLAHABAD, February 5. A Rae Bareilly message says that the District Magistrate with previous approval of local Government has passed order under section 144 C. P. that no public meetings are to be held in the district without his permission until further order.

Repression in Calicut.

CALICUT, February 7. Mr. Thomas, District Magistrate has issued notices under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, to Messrs U Gopala Menon, K. Madhavan Nair, Mahomed Haji and others concerned forbidding Khilafat and non-co-operation meetings in Brnad from the 7th instant.

Propaganda in Nagpur.

NAGPUR, February 7. A National College has been started at Nagpur from the 1st of this month. The number of students is not encouraging. Only 21 students have enrolled their names till now. Active propaganda to boycott colleges is being carried out, but response from students of local colleges is little.

A series of lectures have been arranged and meetings are daily being addressed by local non-co-operators a boycott liquor shops and excise sales which are to come up this month.

Ahmedabad Municipality Refuses Government Grants.

BOMBAY, February 7. The *Times of India* states:—The Ahmedabad Municipality has refused to share with the non-co-operative movement by refusing to receive the receipt of Government grants for educational purposes.

Mr. Sastry at Poona. Uproarious Scenes.

POONA, February 7. The Hon'ble Mr. Sastry arrived here yesterday to address a meeting organised by the Deccan Sabha last evening. The notice convening the meeting said that he would speak against non-co-operation in education and that only those who would give the speaker a patient hearing were welcome. The meeting was attended by about two thousand including a few ladies but there was a small minority which had evidently come there with the set purpose of disturbing the proceedings. They now and then punctuated his remarks with coughing and cries of *Mahatma Gandhi Ki jai*. Professor Naik of the Fergusson College presided. His introductory remarks reminding the audience of the conditions under which they had come there and of the nature of the speech they were to expect from Mr. Sastry and appealing for a patient hearing, were listened to without any hostile demonstration. When however Mr. Sastry rose to speak he was greeted with general laughing by the disturbers, but he went on without minding them and was able to speak for about twenty minutes. He referred to the defective character of the present educational system, whose reform in consonance with the wishes of the people was a matter of practical politics now in view of the transfer of the education department to a popular minister, but the present atmosphere of high political commotion was in the speaker's opinion hardly conducive to the solution of their educational problems that had been engaging their attention all these years. He failed to see how the movement of educational boycott was going to help them in the redress of the several wrongs under which they were smarting. It was said that students who came out of the colleges should go into the villages to do propaganda work in the cause of non-co-operation. Mr. Sastry considered it an illegitimate purpose for which their youthful energies were sought to be utilised. Apart from the difficulties surrounding such a task, he was afraid that it would result in revolution howsoever bloodlessly it may be carried out. It would be better if this onerous duty was entrusted to elderly people, who have been something of the world and know things from outside and inside. Thousands of people owed allegiance to the Congress and had helped the passing of the resolutions of non-co-operation. Why he asked were not they, instead of the inexperienced and immature youths of country, requested to engage themselves in this responsible work. Non-co-operation had been started with the object of obtaining Swaraj within nine months. The spinning wheel and the learning of Hindustani by the people were represented as the best means of hastening the day of India's freedom. Did anybody really believe that the greatest Empire on the face of the globe would be shattered to pieces by such means. If things were half so simple he left certain they could have achieved Swaraj long ago. There ought to be concord between the means and the end. If non-co-operation failed to achieve its object the forces of disorder which it will have roused would be the permanent feature of Indian conditions and the speaker believed it to be a greater evil than even the waste of eight months time of the younger generation. It was, when the speaker was developing these arguments, that the disturbers numbering less than hundred began to whistle and yell making it impossible for the speaker to proceed. Attempts to restore order only served as an excuse for then to redouble their efforts and the noise became more and more intense. There was then no alternative for the President and the speaker and their friends but to retire and this they did not a minute too soon, for the rowdy element was just then trying to encircle them. After they left a portion of the furniture was upset and several chairs broken.

Reception to the Duke. A Clever But a Futile Device.

DELHI, February 7. In connection with the Duke's visit the Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi, have issued a notification denying that the Municipal address voted by nominated and few elected members represented public feeling, which would be proved at the next general election in March 1921. The Duke's visit was a clever but a futile device to mask the real state of affairs. Delhi had no two opinions about the attitude it had maintained throughout.

Congress Working Committee. Resolutions Passed at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, February 7. The following resolutions among others were passed recently in Calcutta by the working Committees of All India Congress Committee.—All funds of the Congress shall, subject to the payment of existing liabilities be treated as part of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya fund and transferred to that fund. All contributions to the All India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund shall be used for the purpose of financing the Indian national service and the non-co-operation movement in general and shall be administered by the various Provincial Congress Committees and the All-India Congress Committee. That one lakh of rupees donated by Seth Jammalal Bajaj shall remain at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi for the support of lawyers, who give up their practice, Seth Jammalal Bajaj shall be the working treasurer of the All

India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. He shall keep not more than Rs. 25000 in hand and shall deposit the excess over Rs. 25000 in current account with any bank out of the banks selected by both of the treasurers. That all vouchers signed or countersigned by Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary, shall be sufficient warrant for the working treasurer to honour them, it being understood that each voucher shall clearly specify the purpose for which the money is required. Members of the working committee put in charge of the supervision and organisation of work in their respective provinces shall furnish fortnightly to the General Secretary for publication all information relating to the work done, more especially that in connection with lawyers suspending practice, students and teachers coming out of the Government aided institutions, establishment of national School and College and also of arbitration courts. The agent for Bengal and Surma Valley, Sukal and Assam is Mr. C. R. Das. This committee advises the provincial Congress Committees to organise for their respective provinces the Indian national service contemplated in the non-violent non-co-operation resolution and in so doing to ensure the fulfilment of the following minimum requirements. Candidates should possess a competent knowledge of their vernacular of their province and handspinning and an elementary knowledge of the economic, social and political condition of this country to the satisfaction of the board to be appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee and approved by the All-India Congress Committee and consisting of the least one doctor, one educationist and one business man. The candidate should receive no more than what is required for the maintenance of their dependents and themselves and in no case more than Rs. 50 per month.

Stir in Ganjam. Suspension of Practice.

Mr. P. S. Ramamurty wires from Ganjam as follows:—

Mr. N. S. Somayajulu, District Court Pleader suspended practice soon after the Nagpur Congress. While returning from Calcutta, Sriajuta Venkatapiah, our distinguished Andhra leader halted here last Saturday and delivered a stirring address on non-co-operation to a crowded audience. Mr. Malladi Krishnamurty, leader of the Ganjam Nationalists, announced that he would not accept new engagements and that he would wind up his existing work by the end of April. Messrs Parankusam Ramamurty and Nyapatu Ramadoss announced suspension of practice from the 15th inst. Mr. Nabhi Jaganadh and a few other pleaders are ready to suspend practice immediately a national school is started. Serious attempts are made to start one forthwith. Mr. P. C. Chatterji, a local pleader is ready to place his services and his spacious bungalow for the national school. Great enthusiasm prevails among the students though no strike has yet taken place. Slow progress is due to the opposition to the movement by the erstwhile so called nationalist leaders and to the natural conservatism of the people of Ganjam. Yet, it is hoped that the progress, though slow, will be steady, under the able guidance of our genuine leader Mr. Krishnamurty and our enthusiastic selfless worker Mr. Somayajulu.

Rangoon Notes.

RANGOON, February 7. The Burma Reforms Deputation arrived on Sunday afternoon from England. Large numbers gathered to welcome the returning travellers. An all Burma mass meeting has been called for February 27th to receive the deputation and discuss reforms situation.

The chief Collector announces he is authorised to issue licenses to export pulses and lentils upto 50000 tons for the present calendar year. The Government of India are prepared to consider increase when the allotment is exhausted.

Prosecution Cases.

CALCUTTA, February 5. Romesh Chunder Sen, a graduate, who recently resigned Government service in response to non-co-operation movement, was prosecuted yesterday before an Honorary Presidency Magistrate along with another student, Jotindra Mohun Ghose, for causing obstruction on public road by hawking for sale certain Bengalee newspapers. The case against Romesh was postponed and Jotindra was fined Rs. 2. A few minutes later another student Romesh Chander Das Gupta was prosecuted for causing disturbance in the court. The accused said that he was going forward to pay the fine imposed on Jotindra when a constable seized him by neck and pushed him aside. He resented when the constable arrested him, A witness who was present in the court bore out the accused's statement. The Magistrate fined the accused one rupee.

Six More Prosecuted.

CALCUTTA, February 5. To-day six more student non-co-operators were prosecuted before another Honorary Presidency Magistrate for causing obstruction on public road by hawking for sale of vernacular newspapers. The Magistrate in discharging the accused said that considering the fact that the accused were all students and that they were of tender age he thought a warning would be sufficient.

A Riot.

CALCUTTA, February 5. A serious riot took place yesterday at Nabhatian important mill district, between mill hands and some Gurkha guards employed in local mills resulting in the death of two Gurkhas and injury to ten others. A Mahomedan sweet meat vendor went to Nabhat Jute Mill to sell sweets where he had an altercation with two Gurkha guards in the course of which the sweetmeat vendor was assaulted and sweets thrown away. The aggrieved man reported the matter to the Mahomedan willi harkos who were his old customers. The mill hands went in large body where the Gurkhas were and attacked them with knives and lams. A free fight ensued resulting in the death of two Gurkhas and injury to several others of both sides. Ten injured Gurkhas were removed to the local hospital two of whom are in precarious condition. A dead body was recovered from the river and sent to morgue for post mortem examination.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.

Arrival at Agre.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, February 5.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived by special train at Cantonment Station at 8.30 this morning. A Royal Salute was fired from the fort. He was received by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harcourt Butler, and staff, Mr. J. R. Pearson, Commissioner, Mr. Berkeley Smith, Collector of Cawnpore, Commanding the station. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Circuit House via the mall preceded by His Excellency the Governor. Guards turned out in full uniform, the British troops, the Indian troops. After breakfast His Royal Highness visited the Taj.

The Duke at Patna.

PATNA, February 5.

During the halt of the special train yesterday at the Patna Junction His Excellency the Governor presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught I. P. Dixon, Commissioner of Patna and J. K. Dain, Collector of Patna and His Excellency's personal staff consisting of Mr. W. K. Brier, Private Secretary and Captain Haskett Smith, D. C. Officer-in-Charge. His Royal Highness accompanied by Mr. D. C. Officer-in-Charge the Governor the interview lasted about 15 minutes.

Departure to Delhi.

AGRA, February 7.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left for Delhi by special train at 11 a. m. to-day. The departure was private, but a Royal Salute was fired from the fort. His Excellency the Governor left at 1.30 a. m. to-day. An attempt was made by non-cooperators to cause confusion in the camp by threatening to boycott shopkeepers who did business there, but vigilant officials thwarted them at every turn and there was no untoward incident beyond a partial closing of shops in the city which caused no inconvenience to our visitors. H. R. H. the Duke was greatly pleased with all the arrangements and especially with the smart turn out of the mounted police under Mr. Byre, Superintendent of Police and Inspector Smerthwaite.

Akbar's Tomb.

AGRA, February 5.

After luncheon H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught drove to fort and to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra. To-night His Royal Highness will have quiet dinner at Circuit House.

The Central Legislature.

Council of State.

DELHI, February 5.

The Council of State again informally met this morning the Hon'ble Mr. Muddiman presiding. The attendance was slightly thin there being only about 30 non-official members including five who were to take oath. The Maharaja of Coimbatore the Raja of Venkatagiri, Maharaja of Mysore, Raja of Durgam, and Sir Peroze C. Sethna, Sir William Vincent and Mr. Shahi also attended. Sir William Vincent announced that at the next meeting after questions, the Government could move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code which was largely of a non-controversial character and for the enforcement in British India of certain maintenance orders which was also of much the same character. The Government have already telegraphed Mr. Basiri stating that they propose to take up his resolution relating to the appointment of a committee to examine repressive laws now on the statute book. The President then announced that those members who had been prevented from taking oath to-day would be allowed to do so at 9.45 a. m. on the 9th to enable them to be present at the inauguration ceremony. He then left the chair and balloting of resolutions was taken up.

As the result of ballot, fourteen members were asked to specify the resolutions which they wanted to move as also the date their debate only two days for discussion of non-official resolutions, viz 16th and 23rd. Four resolutions were desired to be taken for 16th and six on 23rd. Mr. V. G. Kale and Mr. Sasiri, who got ballot were absent but were allowed time till Monday the 7th to specify their resolution and dates. Mr. Haroon Jaffer was present, but he waived the right of specification till Monday. Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Secretary, intimated that although rules required members to name their resolutions and dates at the very time of ballot taking place the President was pleased to relax the rule so as to allow absentees and others to exercise their right on Monday. Lala Sukhbir Singh, United Provinces, was the first to get the ballot and he desired to move his resolution for the starting of an Ayurvedic and Tibbi Medical College in every province. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Abambai Manikar, Madras, will move a resolution for the removal of restrictions of export of rice to Ceylon. Mr. S. Dasaboy will move for the improvement of the Government stock and future sources of taxation. Mr. Annamalai Chetty will move a resolution relating to the export of hides and skins. Mr. Bourgrin's resolution on the consolidation of universities will also be taken up. Sir Zulfiar Ali Khan will move that in matters relating to religious sects, publications of Indian Home Government should pay due regard to their representations. Sir P. O. Sethna will ask for the abolition of six annas duty per gallon on motor spirit now in force. The Hon'ble Lallubai Samwaid will urge for the consideration of question of fiscal autonomy. Mr. Mang Po Bye moves for settlement of reform in Burma. Sirdar Jeggendra Singh will urge release of martial law prisoners and Mr. Khaparde will ask that copies of correspondence relating to the appointment of Sir Gouty Bell as Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department be laid on the table. This over the Council adjourned on the 14th instant.

Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly again met informally to-day at twelve noon the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Whyte presiding. Attendance was fairly full. Mr. Cavley Norman (Madras) was the first to take oath and he was followed by Rai Sahib Li (Maharaja) Rao Khan Bahadur Mehmed Ismail, Mr. Krishnaswami Rao and Rao Sahib Shaukara Prasad Bajpe. About twelve members whose names were called out for taking oath were absent, Oath taking being over ballot papers were handed round to record their

nomination of one of the three Deputy Presidents whose names were suggested at the previous sitting. The President asked them to themselves come to the Secretary's table and place them in the ballot box. This was done and the balloting was proceeded with which took about quarter of an hour. The President then announced the result of election as follows.—Sixty-seven for Sachidanand Sinha, Twenty-four for Dr. Gour and twenty for Dr. Sarbadhikari Mr. Sinha was then declared duly elected. Mr. Sinha expressed his sense of profound gratefulness to the assembly at the signal honour conferred upon him. He had been for over thirty years in public life and for nearly eleven years in this Council and he therefore regarded his election as an honour of which he was justly proud and hoped he would be able to justify the confidence they had reposed in him. The President congratulated Mr. Sinha on his appointment. Proceeding he observed that certain questions had been brought to his notice relating to comfort of members in regard to provision made for them at the Raisina Hostel and elsewhere. As questions of this kind must necessarily arise from time to time during the sittings of this assembly the President suggested the appointment of a Committee whose functions would be purely advisory and through which members could send their suggestions to department or officials concerned. Mr. Hailey on behalf of the Government accepted the President's suggestion and assured the assembly that members in charge of legislative and Public Works Departments would very gladly welcome co-operation of such a committee. In regard to the business of the House he said that the Government on the 15th proposed introduce two bills relating to Indian Tea Act and salary of Deputy President and also to deal with resolutions of Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas relating to the administration of martial law in the Punjab. This latter proposal he hoped would be welcomed by Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas. The President next announced that those members who were not sworn in to-day would be given an opportunity to do so immediately before the formal inauguration of both Chambers on Wednesday the 9th at about 9.30 in the morning. Otherwise these members would not be permitted to attend the inauguration ceremony. The President then asked the members to proceed with balloting of resolutions and left the chair adjourning the assembly till the 9th morning and thereafter till the 15th at 11 a. m. Balloting of resolutions was taken up.

As the result of ballot about twenty nine resolutions have been allowed for discussion in the assembly on the 17th and 24th on which dates only official business would be transacted. Among others Sir D. B. Sarbadhikari will move on the desirability of the amendment of Indian Companies Act, Mr. Samarath will touch the military expenditure Sardar Gulab Singh will urge for the establishment of colleges for female education in all provinces, Mr. Nagendra Chowdhri will move a resolution regarding the expenses of Assam, Rifles, Mr. N. M. Joshi urge the registration of Trades Unions while Mr. Kamat will recommend framing of rules so as to give Indian Legislature an opportunity of discussing reports of the committees and commissions before taking final action thereon. Mr. Wali M. J. Ahmed Hassan Ali urges improvement in provincial service, Mr. T. Rangachariar will touch the grievance of third class passengers, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer will recommend that no action should be taken on the part first and second of the Escher report, Dr. Nandial will urge enquiry into frontier raids Bhai Mau Singh will recommend that all Sikhs be considered as belonging to one caste in next census, Mr. Mazumdar will move for grant of equal status to members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, Mr. E. L. Price will touch on the arrangements of programme for future sessions, Dr. H. S. Gour will urge for the establishment of a final court of appeal in India, Mr. Harishanda Nishadas desires to move for separation of judicial from Executive functions while Mr. Jogesh Chowdhri will move that High Courts in India be empowered to issue writs of habeas corpus within their jurisdiction, Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas will move for a committee to overhaul the Government as fiscal policy, Mr. Chaudry Shahabuddin urges the appointment of a Committee to consider action on Escher report before the Government would take final decision.

Bengal Council.

First Session.

CALCUTTA, February 7.

The first session of the Reformed Bengal Legislative Council, after its inauguration last week by the Duke of Connaught opened in the Town Hall this morning when there was a full attendance of members and a large number of visitors in the gallery. The latter included Mr. Asraf Ali Deputy Legal Remembrance and Moulvi Abul Kesam, All Members of the Executive Council and Ministers were present being seated on the President's dais. Business for to-days sessions included the election of the Deputy President and the introduction of a bill to determine his salary, but main interest centred in the number of resolutions which were put down, fixing and limiting the salaries which the ministers may draw. In opening the sessions the President of the Council, Sir Shamsul Huda announced that in response to the message sent to H. M. the King Emperor by Lord Ronaldsday announcing the inauguration of the new constitution of Bengal by the Duke of Connaught and the Council's expression of loyalty and devotion to the Throne a telegram had been received from His Majesty congratulating the Council on its successful inauguration and expressing the appreciation of the Council's expression of loyalty. The Secretary of State also sent a message conveying his good wishes for the future of the Council. The President then addressed the Council welcoming the members. He asked them especially those new to the Council to rehearse their responsibilities and duties. This was only possible if they had clear conception of their powers and for this he would refer them to the Government of India Act. There had been an attempt to minimise it but he was convinced it gave them very large powers compared with what they had before. Having pointed out that in all Councils (they) had a majority of elected non-official and very much larger budget powers the President dealt more fully with the composition of the new Indian Councils and continuing said that he was convinced of the sincerity of the desire of English people to be fair to Indians. They were on the road to progress and if within ten years they showed themselves capable, he did not doubt that greater responsibilities would be given. To his mind the new Act showed that the angle of vision of England had changed. This was revealed in the Act itself and also in the appointment of an Indian to be the Governor of a neighbouring province. The President asked the members to help to raise the Council's dignity by strictly observing the rules laid down for the

Council. He admitted that some might be irritating but asked the members to carry them out in a reasonable spirit. He referred especially to the Legislative departments refusal to allow questions to be put in the vernacular, and pointed out that while speeches might be delivered in vernacular, business of the house must be conducted in English and therefore the Legislative Department was not wrong in deciding as it did.

The President concluded his speech with an appeal to the members to support him in the discharge of his duties saying that he in his turn would always try to consult the feelings of members.

Three members who had not previously been sworn then took the oath of allegiance and after questions, of which there were a large number, the majority being answered by written replies the Council proceeded to the election of the Deputy President. Only two names were proposed namely Mr. Surendra Nath Roy and Dr. A. Subarwady and after division Mr. Roy was amid cheers declared elected by 59 votes to 46. Sir Henry Wheeler then moved for leave to introduce the Deputy Presidents Emoluments Bill and in doing so pointed out that the bill had to be introduced in compliance with the Government of India Act 1919. The salary proposed was five thousand rupees per annum, but that was only proposed as the basis for discussion and the actual figure would be determined by the Council. Considerable opposition was shown even to giving permission for the bill to be introduced. At the outset Mr. Roy announced that he wished to accept no remuneration, more than one speaker urged that owing to the necessity for economy, no salary should attach to the post. Sir Henry Wheeler explained that the bill was merely carrying out the direction of the Government of India Act and suggested that the efficacious way for Mr. Roy to fulfil his wish would be to allow the bill to pass and refrain from drawing his salary. The President pointed out that leave to introduce the bill was merely formal procedure and on putting the question to the house declared that Ayes had it. Division was however challenged the result of which was declared as follows—In favour 65 votes, against 49. Leave to introduce the bill was accordingly given. Mr. Watson Smith then moved a resolution standing in his name requesting that the future meeting of the Council be summoned at three o'clock in the afternoon. In doing so he expressed the opinion that the time would be most convenient to all members. Amendments were moved suggesting both two o'clock and one o'clock. Sir Wheeler said that under standing orders the Governor appointed the hour. The Governor had authorised him to say he wished to fix an hour which should best suit the convenience of the members. He would be largely guided by the result of the discussion. Some opposition to changing the time was shown especially by members from Mofussal and the matter was still being debated when the Council rose for lunch.

When the sitting was resumed debate was continued for three quarters of hour which practically took the form of a trial of strength between Mofussal and Calcutta members. Powerful appeals were made to the former by Sir Surendra Nath Banerji and Mr. Bompas. The resolution was agreed to at least as an experiment for the sake of obtaining greatest possible efficiency in Council, but they were not successful in securing unanimity and two speeches were delivered in Bengal opposing the resolution. On division being taken, however, a majority of members was found to be in favour of the change of hour of meeting from eleven to three. The resolution being agreed to by 73 votes to 36 amendment in favour of one o'clock was withdrawn and another in favour of two was defeated by 79 votes to 3.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed by Baba Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri recommending to the Government that the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in England be moved to take such steps as necessary to reduce the number of Executive Councillors, Bengal to two. The member pointed out that opposed to the present number was based on grounds of economy while Mr. Ray the newly appointed Deputy President who seconded proposed that on the expiration of the terms of the present members two of the offices should not be filled again. Sir Henry Wheeler in apposing the resolution pointed out that the decision to appoint four was the outcome of the reforms system. He traced the circumstances leading up to the appointment of four Executive Councillors in Bengal. He thought it premature to attack it as 'unsuitable and unjustifiable arrangement which has been approved by so many high authorities on reforms. After considerable discussion in which the majority of speakers supported the resolution the House divided and the resolution was declared carried by 74 votes to 31 the minority consisting for most part of European officials and the Council then adjourned until to-morrow.

Bihar Council

Inauguration Ceremony.

PATNA, February 7.

Preliminary to the inauguration ceremony of the Reformed Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa, which takes place at 2.30 to-day, a meeting of the Council was held at 11 a. m. in the new Council hall when the members took their oath of allegiance. There was a large gathering of visitors in the gallery including a few ladies and Sir Walter Maude, President of the Council having first taken his oath and signed the register members took their oaths and signed the registers similarly. Of 146 members including the Secretary of the Council five seats were vacant, two of them being of ministers. Two members, Kumar Thakur Gur Prasad Singh and Maharaja Bahadur Sir Keshwar Prasad Singh were not present. Moulvi Abdul Husain Khan and Dulu Maki attended in vernacular, no process lasting about an hour and 20 minutes. The Council then adjourned till 2.30 for the inauguration ceremony.

Bombay Departures.

BOMBAY, February 5.

The P and O Mail Steamers "Kaiser-i-Hind" with large contingent of passengers sailed this afternoon, among the passengers being the Hon'ble Margaret Thesiger, daughter of Lord and Lady Charncliffe, Messrs R. D. Vata, S. R. Bomanji and B. P. Wadia.

Sir Baden Powell.

ALLAHABAD, February 5.

Sir R. Baden Powell and Lady Powell attended scout functions to-day the principal of which was the review of Indian boy scout and Sevasmit Boy Scouts at which a large and distinguished gathering was present.

Railway Men's Conference

All-India Session.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BOMBAY, February 6.

The All-India Railway Workmen's Conference concluded deliberations to-day after passing the following resolutions (1) That technical schools attached to railway workshops be improved and thrown open to Indians on the same conditions as in the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians (2) Asking for direct representation in Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly. (3) That railway administrations should provide better housing for workmen and better educational facilities for their children and that the Government of India should appoint a committee to enquire into the present railway labour situation and that the rules regarding payments of gratuity and provident funds be so altered, that strike may not be regarded as misconduct and also that the Government and railway administrations should treat provident fund bonus and gratuities as deferred payments and not as gifts (4) Recreation clubs be established for Indians and Burmans on the same lines as provided for Europeans and Anglo-Indians (5) The Conference placed on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman in the cause of workmen and condemned the action of the Government of India, particularly the Government of Bombay in departing from without trial. Mr D. Chamanlal speaking on the resolution said he had heard on good authority that the Governor of Bombay had made up his mind that so long as he was the Governor Mr. Horniman would not be permitted to return. He asked the delegates if they believed Mr. Horniman had worked for their rights they should agitate against this unjust Government order (5) It was further resolved that the Government should amend the present law requiring probate or letter of administration for obtaining payment of provident fund money over two thousand by relatives of deceased employee. (6) That a deputation of the Conference should wait on the President, Railway Board with a resolution. (7) That the maximum salary of agent or heads of department should not exceed twenty five times that of the lowest paid servant of the railway administration (8) The Conference was of opinion that the price of foodstuffs and necessaries of life having gone up considerably all railwaymen's salaries should be increased.

That all racial discrimination in railway service should be entirely abolished on all state railways worked by State or companies and Note 2 in para 20 of 230 of State Railway Open Line Fed. (7) 7 in this connection be with drawn.

That in view of the declaration of His Majesty's Government of 20th August 1917 and the Government of India and the Royal Proclamation of 1919 this Conference trusts that the Railway Board would publicly cancel all orders which have been issued to railway administration upon which Mr. T. Ryan made a statement in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Public Services to the effect that from the military point of view and internal security of the country more reliance is placed on European officers than on Indians.

That this Conference trusts that Indian legislature will take early steps to provide necessary legislation fixing the liability of railway for adequate compensation for injury of loss of life in case of accidents to railway servants working on line, at station or in workshops.

That daily rated staff be brought on to monthly system with equal privileges of that system and all railway men to work two hundred and eight hours a month except sedentary staff whose total hours of work in a month should be only 144, gazetted holidays being reckoned as working hours during the month in which they fall.

That the work done over and above this should be paid at one and half time between 6 and 18 hours and at double rate of pay drawn by men between sunset and sunrise and gazetted holidays.

That considering the present cost of living and risk and responsibilities involved in railway service this Conference is of opinion that the minimum salary of railway employees should be in provincial towns Rs. 40 in other large towns Rs. 35 and in other places 30 plus all local allowances and minimum pay for clerks Rs. 60 per month plus local allowances. Among those who attended the Conference was Mr. Shaukat Ali.

The Conference was adjourned.

BOMBAY, February 5.

The following further resolutions were passed at the All India Railway Men's Conference at 10 days sitting—That the draft constitution of All-India Railway Men's Federation prepared by reception committee of the Conference be adopted provisionally as it stands and a committee be appointed to go through it and circulate copies thereof among all different unions and associations asking them to give their opinion within three months after opinions are received. The committee will go through them and will have power to accept them if advisable. That the railway administration in India and Burma be requested to encourage the former of unions or railwaymen on their respective lines as desired in Versailles covenant 421 of the League of Nations and all such unions should be recognised.

Labour Strikes.

Bombay Government Attitude.

BOMBAY, February 7.

The policy of the Government of Bombay as regards labour strikes is detailed in a letter from Mr. Crear, Secretary to Government to Mr. Joseph Baptista. It is clearly stated that the Government's policy is opposed to interference in the merits or conduct of industrial disputes so long as the means employed by the parties remains peaceful and threaten no imminent danger to the essential interests of the community or except in so far as the good offices of the Government may contribute to amicable settlement of the causes of dispute.

National Calendar 1921.

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Burmese Lt-Governor Speaks

Reflections on Present Situation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

RANGOON, February 6.

In the course of his speech at the Rangoon Traders Association Annual Dinner His Honour the Lt.—Governor said :—I am responding for the Government of Burma, that hopeless conservative Government according to Col. Wedgwood which is soon to be swept away into the general limbs of bureaucratic inefficiency. Well, this old conservative Government is still here, As to the Lt. Governor, he is the last survivor of the time. The old order changes and passes into the new. But whatever these changes let me assure you how greatly I value your confidence and support. I have said often and I repeat over more that when parliament has given its decision in respect of our reforms it will be the business of all of us to accept loyally the scheme approved and to make it as great a success as lies in our power. The Chairman has referred to the attitude of some of our Burmese friends. There is a bit of a breeze, but it is not going to become a gale, much less a hurricane. We are witnessing the growing pains of a national self-consciousness which have made some impulsive spirit for the time being lose their balance. This non-co operation of non-participation as it is called here to show that it has no connection with the Indian branch across the bay is leading to curious inconsistencies. The people are so far from leading they call for the latest thing in political reform, but they are so backward that an unproved university is too advanced for them. Liberty and democratic idealism is too advanced objectives, but the citizen who honestly differs from them can only exercise his liberty of faction under pain of social persecution. I agree with the Chairman that this is not a promising foundation for responsible Government and I think that the Burmans as a whole will soon begin to realise those inconsistencies and appreciate the fact that insults offered to citizens because they exercise their free rights are no insults to these citizens but to the intelligence of those who offer the insults and to the cause which they think they are championing. After alluding to the boycott His honour said that he had heard some people say if the Burmans want another University why should the Government not let them have it. He could feel that this is a hasty judgement of the people who are not interested in the subject. If it were a question affecting the port of Rangoon would the same people say let them have it often port if they want it The University is just as important or the intellectual welfare of the Burmans as the port is to the material development. His Honour then dwelt at some length on the question of proficiency in English of University students and on the counter attractions offered by the boycotters. The so-called national education improvised ill equipped schools manned by teachers who were graduated only in indiscipline. It may be national but it is not education. He was not prepared to foster a rotten University in Burma only to win the ephemeral approval of the movement. He preferred to be judged by ultimate results. The teaching and residential University was not a hasty invention of the Government of Burma. It was the outcome of 60 years experience of Indian University conditions and the recommendation of an expert and representative commission which examined hundreds of witnesses and spent two years on its labours before making its ground and weighty pronouncements. This is the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth and if the Burmese parents fail to realise it and to send the wanderers back the first to reproach them in the years to come will be the children whom they failed to control. After referring to the principal developments and housing programme His Honour dwelt on improved finances of the province and acknowledged with gratitude the great help given by Mr. Hoiberton, the Chairman, Burma Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Goddiffe of Trades Association. The speech concluded with the hope that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit Burma where His Honour felt sure His Royal Highness would receive right royal welcome and where his majestic personality will charm away all the lingering humours of present phase of discontent.

Calcutta Strikes

CALCUTTA, February 5.

In connection with tram strike, the **Calcutta, February 5.**
Committee of Calcutta Corporation held a meeting and
 requested the **Chairman of the Corporation** to take action
 under tramways company's agreement with the **Corporation**
 under which the company are bound to maintain a regular
 daily service. The **Chairman** is already dealing with the
 matter.

CALCUTTA, February 7.

The strike of the Lillooah Workshop men spread to Howrah yard on Sunday mainly owing to the persuasions and threats of the strikers who not only obstructed the workmen on the yard but used force and pelted stones and brickbats from the Chamaria Bridge. The situation was such that the police had to be called in the cabin house, and the surroundings of the yard are properly guarded by the police. No arrest has been made. The strikers dispersed soon after the police reached the spot.

The strike of the Calcutta Tramway men still continues. There is a strong rumour that the Chairman of the Corporation at the instigation of some influential bodies, is likely to interview the management to-day with regard to the appointment of a committee to go into the grievances of the men. The latter, it is understood, are ready to resume work if such a committee is appointed.

The lorries playing to Kalighat, Shambazar, Belgachia and Bagbazar, etc., are well patronised and more lorries will be seen to-day playing to all centres.

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" HINDU SWARAJ "

OR

THE INDIAN HOME RULE.

By M. K. Gandhi,

It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet of mine is receiving wide attention. The original is in Gujarati. It had a chequered career. It was first published in the columns of the 'Indian Opinion' of South Africa. It was written in 1908 during my return voyage from London to South Africa in answer to the Indian School of Violence, and its prototype in South Africa. I came in contact with every known Indian anarchist in London. Their bravery impressed me, but felt that their zeal was misguided. I felt that violence was no remedy for India's ills, and that her civilisation required the use of a different and higher weapon for self-protection. The SATYAGRAH of South Africa was still an infant hardly two years old. But it had developed sufficiently to permit me to write of it with some degree of confidence. It was so much appreciated that it was published as a booklet. It attracted some attention in India. The Bombay Government prohibited its circulation. I replied by publishing its translation. I thought that it was due to my English friends that they should know its contents. In my opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. It teaches the gospel of love in the place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It pits soul force against brute force. It has gone through several editions and I commended it to those who would care to read it. I withdraw nothing except one word of it, and that in deference to a lady friend. I have given the reason for the alteration in the preface to the Indian edition.

The booklet is a severe condemnation of modern civilization. It was written in 1908. My conviction is deeper to-day than ever. I feel that if India would discard modern civilisation she can only gain by doing so.

But I would warn the reader against thinking that I am to-day aiming at the Swaraj described therein I know that India is not ripe for it. It may seem an impertinence to say so. But such is my conviction. I am individually working for the self-rule pictured therein. But to-day my corporate activity is undoubtedly devoted to the attainment of Parliamentary Swaraj in accordance with the wishes of the people of India. I am not aiming at destroying railways or hospitals though I would certainly welcome their natural destruction. Neither railways nor hospitals are a test of a high and pure civilization. At best they are a necessary evil. Neither adds one inch to the moral stature of a nation. Nor am I aiming at a permanent destruction of law courts, much as I regard it as a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Still less am I trying to destroy all machinery and mills. It requires a higher simplicity and renunciation than the people to-day prepared for.

The only part of the programme which is now being carried out in its entirety is that of non-violence. But I regret to have to confess that even that is not being carried out in the spirit of the book. If it were, India would establish Swaraj in a day. If India adopted the doctrine of love as an active part of her religion and introduced it in her politics, Swaraj would descend upon India from heaven. But I am painfully aware that that event is far off as yet. I offer these comments.

I offer these comments because I observe that much is being quoted from the booklet to discredit the present movement. I have even seen writings suggesting that I am playing a deep game, that I am using the present turmoil to foment feuds on India, and am making religious experiments at India's expense, I can only answer that SATYAGRAH is made of sterner stuff. There is nothing reserved and nothing secret in it. A portion of the whole theory of life described in 'Hind Swaraj' is undoubtedly being carried into practice. There is no danger attendant upon the whole of it being practised. But it is not right to scare away people by reproducing from my writings passages that are irrelevant to the issue before the country.

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TRIPLOCANE

Reparations Problem.

French Objectives.

Premier's Statement.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, February 3.

PARIS.—At a joint sitting of the Senate and Chamber to-day, M. Briand inaugurated a two-days' debate on reparations. He said that France had secured the programme desired by the Chamber. The question of disarmament had been settled to France's entire satisfaction. France's two objectives had been the obtaining of the immediate payment of the highest figure possible and benefiting by Germany's economic enrichment, in order to avoid the immoral spectacle of the enrichment of the vanquished at the expense of the ruin of the victors. A tax on German exports would correct the paradoxical situation created by Germany having to develop her exports to the detriment of the Allies' commerce, in order to pay the Allies. France in no way renounced the possibility of recovering the total payment of the debt, and the Reparations Commission would fix the total before the 1st May.

M. Briand, referring to the coal question and also to the road settlement, said that Germany had been informed that she would have to deliver 2,200,000 tons per month in February and March, plus a quarter of a million tons to cover the deficit during the preceding months, failing which she would have to conform strictly to the Treaty, the figures in which were distinctly higher than those at present fixed.

M. Briand concluded in a most confident tone, saying — "At last we have entered the domain of realisation, the Conference has lighted the bonds of the Entente."

M. Briand concluded by saying that the atmosphere of cordiality, which at present existed permitted them to regard the future with full confidence and security.

German Coal.

LONDON, February 4.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a memorandum handed to the Allies in Paris by Herr Bergmann, seeking to demonstrate the impossibility of Germany continuing coal deliveries on the scale prescribed in the Spa Agreement. The German Government now propose to deliver to the Allies 1,700,000 tons monthly during the next six months, and request the continuance of the payments of the five marks gold premium per ton, and also additional cash compensation, in order to adjust the difference between the inland and world market prices.

Ruined French Areas.

LONDON, February 4.

PARIS.—The reconstruction of the devastated areas is being speeded up. The Government's new scheme includes the drawing up of a schedule of prices, at which manufacturers of building materials will be compelled to sell. The Government are handing over materials in their possession worth a milliard and a half marks to co-operative organisations and are authorising the principal towns, mine-owners and manufacturers to issue loans at home and abroad.

Debate Adjourned

LONDON, February 5.

PARIS.—After a brilliant reply to his critics in the Chamber, subject of Paris agreement M. Briand sat down amidst great ovation. It is obvious that if vote had been immediately taken, the Chamber would have practically unanimously proved M. Briand's declaration, but the debate has been adjourned until Tuesday.

Premier's Speech.

The Reparations Decision.

LONDON, February 5.

Great interest was shown in the speeches by Mr. Lloyd George at Birmingham to-day. The first speech was devoted to the reparations decision, the second to domestic problems. In reply to the presentation of freedom to the city, Premier humbly recalled that he had once been ordered an even warmer reception than he was on the present occasion. (This reference related to the occasion of the Boer War when he escaped from a hostile mob by the back door in policeman's uniform.) At that time he declared he differed from Birmingham's most distinguished citizen, but now he was in complete accord. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's distinguished son, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Paris Conference, which during the week had completely agreed upon the pending issues, had realised the impossibility of bringing the trade of world until normality been restored in Central Europe. The first essential to and was the restoration of real peace which depended on the respect of the peace treaties. Germany's war machine must be broken beyond repair. (Cheers.) Germany already surrendered 31 thousand guns, 33 million shells, 10,000 machine guns, 3 millions rifles, and 411 million magazines. The Conference at Spa had accelerated disarmament but the process must be completed. Germany had so much war material, and was still making munitions machinery and there were also too many irregular companies of trained men. Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon difficulties of making Germany pay the reparations without harming her payees. For instance cheap goods, because unemployment, and problems of exchange become acute immediately Germany tried to pay her own country. The Bill which was presented was based on consideration of Germany's difficulty. Germany had not liked it (laughter). It started minimum annuities, the first two years being less than annual pensions of France or Britain. It increased gradually to Germany's prosperity "If intelligent and industrious people" Premier said, "Can get their feet to the war to peace they will become prosperous and must pay." Herr Von Simons speech, he continued based on misconceptions which could be cleared in London Conference. But Von Simons, of all in the world complained that he had not received it. It is ready and he will not like it when he gets it. He said to take Paris Bill, referring to Reichstag's speech of Simons. Mr. Lloyd George recalled the use of the scrap of paper utterance, and he said Germany not to be misled by the momentary passion of the follies of 1914.

The British Budget.

Excess Profits Duty

No New Taxation.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, February 3.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced the practical abandonment of the excess profits duty, without a substitution of new duties. He declared that there would be new taxation in the forthcoming Budget.

Mr. Chamberlain took the unprecedented course of anticipating the Budget, which, he explained, was only permissible in view of the abnormality of the times. He at first scouted the reported intention of the Government to promote or rush an election. He criticised the thoughtlessness of those who presumed to instruct the public in encouraging hopes of a widespread reduction in taxation. That was impossible. The war had transformed Great Britain from a creditor to a debtor nation, but we had transformed the national deficit into a balance on the right side and had begun to repay foreign debts.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, could afford not to renew the excess profits duty, which was only justifiable as an absolute financial necessity. Consequently the duty would be dropped as from the end of last year, in the case of businesses which had been started since the beginning of the war, and in the case of other businesses the duty would only run for a period of seven years from the date of their first accountancy period.

New duties might be imposed in respect of dumped goods or depreciated exchanges, but there would be no new taxes in the place of the abolished excess profits duty.

Mr. Chamberlain believed that this announcement would restore confidence and reinvigorate trade. He also held out hopes that the Budget would be reduced to £950 millions.

General Approval.

LONDON, February 4.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement at Birmingham, although not entirely unexpected, is hailed with widespread satisfaction, especially by manufacturers and business men, who, for the past six months, have with almost a single voice, been waging a campaign against the excess profits duty, contending that it has been an important factor in the present slump.

The opinion is widely expressed that the announcement will produce a turning point in the industrial depression, not only on account of the demise of a most unpopular tax or on account of the non-intention of the Government to increase taxation, but because it is an indication that the Government are determined to cut down the budget.

It is pointed out that, apart from its psychological effect, all round material effects are most likely to accrue not the least of which will be increased yield to the Exchequer.

News of one of the immediate effects of the Chancellor's decision comes from Edinburgh, where export houses are most jubilant, especially at the hint of protection against dumping. Scottish firms to-day received more orders than for weeks past.

Domestic Policy.

Trade Slump.

LONDON, February 5.

Speaking at a banquet in Birmingham Mr. Lloyd George dealt mainly with the domestic affairs. He said that trade was depressed but he did not doubt that we would weather the storm as we had done after Napoleonic wars. Nation was simply going through inevitable difficulties after the great war. Some people blamed the Government but what was the use of that. If you changed Government, you did not change the facts. The collapse of the trade had come with appalling suddenness and every nation was suffering from it. The first necessity to the restoration of international trade was the stabilization of exchanges and that could not be secured until the indemnity had been fixed. The Premier said he had an uneasy suspicion that Germany was not trying to stabilise her money. He rather thought that the mark was a little shabbier than it ought to be and if it wished, he thought it could come into court with little more polish but that would not happen until the judgment had been given. Then they would find it a little more spick and span. Mr. Lloyd George appealed for unity. Let us, he said, "stand together. Let capital and labour stand together and let us pull together until we win through."

The Prince of Wales.

Visit to India Delayed.

LONDON, February 2.

It is stated that circumstances may arise necessitating the postponement of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to India for two years.—*Statesman*.

He is not yet taxed equally with Britain or France. We cannot allow a country which has inflicted damage to escape with lighter taxation than victims. Our claim is righteous and we must enforce it (cheers). It was purely a question of goodwill on Germany's part. If alternative proposals were submitted they would meet with fair consideration, but mere attempt to evade payment could not be tolerated. Von Simons had impressed him at Spa as being high minded, sincere, reasonable, but even at Spa said Mr. Lloyd George "he had uneasy feeling that the men of 1914 were behind Von Simon." The Conference in London would show whether the men of 1914 were biding their time, or still represented Germany. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by saying that nothing would induce the Allied peoples to take strong action, except the feeling that they were confronted with the Germany of 1914. The Prime Minister was accorded a great ovation during his processions with the corporation both to and from the Townhall.

Simons' Speech Sequel.

LONDON, February 2.

The German repudiation of the reparation terms and Herr Von Simons' defiant speech have given a powerful impetus to the military monarchist movement. Secret preparations are being made to organise another Push.

All parties are united except the Communists, who are unimportant.—*Statesman*.

The Palestine Mandate.

Its Provisions.

Jewish Appointment.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, February 4.

A British draft mandate for Palestine, which will be submitted at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of League of Nations at Geneva, is reported by the "Jewish Chronicle." It provides for the mandatory's responsibility to place the country under such conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which is likely to prejudice either the civil or religious rites of the existing non-Jewish communities, or the rights of the Jews elsewhere. The immunities and privileges which were enjoyed by foreigners under Turkish rule are definitely abrogated. The mandatory is held responsible for the free exercise of all forms of worship, without discrimination, and is authorised to organise volunteer defence forces for the preservation of peace and order, but is prohibited from raising any other military, naval or air forces.

The Palestine administration may contribute towards the cost of the maintenance of the mandatory's forces in Palestine, and the mandatory is entitled to the use of roads, railways and posts for the movement of troops and transport. Equal rights are provided for the nationals of the States which are members of the League of Nations. There will be no discrimination against their goods and freedom of transit across the mandated area but the Government may conclude a special Customs agreement with any State which before the war was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

Mr. Balfour, in a covering letter to the Secretary of the League of Nations, states that the British Government throughout have consulted with the French Government, with whom they are in complete agreement. Mr. Balfour emphasises that the present temporary arrangements in Palestine will shortly be terminated.

The "Jewish Chronicle," in the course of a leader, says that the mandate by no means fully meets Jewish aspirations.

Holy Places & Buildings

LATER.—The British mandate for Palestine, as published by the "Jewish Chronicle," lays down that all responsibility in connection with holy places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine and free exercise of worship will be reserved solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected with these, but nothing in the mandate shall be construed as authorising the mandatory to interfere with the fabric or management of purely Muslim sacred shrines, the immunities of which are guaranteed.

In accordance with the Turkish Peace Treaty the mandatory will appoint, as soon as possible a Special Commission to ensure that certain holy places and religious buildings or sites specially venerated by the adherents of one particular religion are entrusted to the permanent control of suitable bodies, representing the adherents of the religion concerned. In the composition of the Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

London Press Comment.

"Sacred Trust of Civilization."

LONDON, February 5.

The Terms of the mandate for Palestine have aroused considerable interest on account of the assumption that its main principles will recur in all the mandates for the League of Nations. Obvious international fairness of terms are taken as a happy augury, enhancing the prospects of the league's power for good. The London press criticises the action of the Council of the League of Nations in ignoring Lord Robert Cecil's request for the publication of the drafts, yet allowing that the mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine would each leak out in the columns of a single newspaper. The mandates themselves, however, are regarded as creditable, and honesty of the British Government, which according to the *Daily News* appears to have been inspired, is the genuine desire to fulfil Smuts' excellent definition of what a mandate should be, namely, the sacred trust of civilisation. The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* are the only serious critics, principally on the ground that the mandates will involve heavy expenditure at a time, when money is so sorely needed at home.

Grecian Government.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

LONDON, February 5.

Telegrams from Athens announce Cabinet crisis and that Gournaris has resigned and is reported to be forming a new Government.

A later message states that the Cabinet resigned on February 4th.

Greek Delegation Constitution.

LONDON, February 5.

ATHENS.—Mr. Rallis announced in the National Assembly that the resignation of the Cabinet was due to the differences chiefly with a regard to the constitution of the Greek delegation to the London conference concerning the Treaty of Sevres.

Formation of a New Cabinet.

LONDON, February 7.

ATHENS.—Royalist Callegoropoulos is forming a Cabinet including the late members of the Cabinet also Theodorakis formerly Greek Minister in Berlin. Callegoropoulos asserts that he will be friendly towards the Entente. He declares that the presence of Venizelos in the London Conference in any capacity is inadmissible.

The Near East Conference.

German Delegation.

LONDON, February 5.

BERLIN.—The French Ambassador has formally invited Herr Von Simons to send delegates to the London conference.

Irish Situation.

Police Ambush.

"Red Sun".

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, February 3.

Two police, containing twenty police, were ambushed at Rosanna, County Cork, but fought and repulsed 500 Ruffians, killing six and wounding several. The police captured many bombs, rifles and much ammunition, and suffered no casualties. The attack was made from the grounds of the Magistrate's house in which, during the night before the attack, he had been imprisoned with his family and the Dean of Ross.

LONDON, February 4.

It is officially announced that the police were yesterday ambushed at Pallasgreen, near Limerick, and that nine policemen were killed and two wounded.

The court-martial on the four youths Boyce, Tabin, Whelan and Mc Namara in connection with the massacre of officers on the 21st November, found Boyce and Mc Namara not guilty and they were released. Whelan was found not guilty of manslaughter, but the decision with regard to the murder charge has not yet been promulgated.

A sensation was caused when the President announced that a message had been received saying that one of the witnesses for the prosecution was unable to attend, because he had been wounded by a would-be assassin.

The Court adjourned.

The case against Tabin, one of the four men who appeared before the Dublin court martial on the 27th January in connection with the massacre of officers in Dublin, has been withdrawn, owing to the evidence being inadequate.

Two officials of the Cork Labour Exchange were held up to-day by two armed men and robbed of £800, unemployed pay.

Official Reprisal.

As an official reprisal for the ambush in which Divisional Commissioner Holmes was killed, the Post Office at King Williamstown has been burned down.

The Liverpool Crimes.

Two men, Fowler and Meparthin, have been acquitted at Liverpool on charges of murder in connection with the Sinn Féin outrages in Liverpool on the 28th November.

Summerhill House Castle.

Burnt Down.

LONDON, February 5.

One officer and several civilians were wounded in two ambushes in Dublin last night. A child was shot dead. A large party of Sinn Féiners burned down the historic Irish castle of Summerhill House near Dublin. They broke in door and seized thirty gallons of petrol with which they set fire to building. The damage is estimated at hundred thousand sterling.

Treaty of Sevres.

Turkey's Claims.

LONDON, February 4.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—According to the press, Turkey is submitting the following claims at the London Conference.—The abrogation of the privileges accorded to the Greeks in the Smyrna region by the Treaty of Sevres.

The autonomy of Thrace, based on the principle of nationality maintenance, under Turkish sovereignty of Turkish territories ceded to Armenia by the Treaty of Sevres.

The modification of the economic clauses affecting the sovereignty and independence of Turkey.

The modification of military clauses in order to enable Turkey to possess an army sufficient for her defence.

League of Nations.

Geneva Meeting.

LONDON, February 4.

GENEVA.—At the twelfth meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which is being held on the 21st instant the following nations will be represented.—France by M. Leon Bourgeois; Great Britain by Mr. Balfour or Mr. Fisher; Italy, by Marquis Imperiali; Japan, by Viscount Ishid; and China, by Mr. Wellington Koo. Belgium, Brazil and Spain will also be represented.

The business will include the appointment of a Mandates Commission and five Commissioners to examine the amendments to the Peace Treaty, the economic blockade of the opium traffic, etc.

The Council will study the questions of the Sarre Basin, Danzig and armament, and will receive documents with regard to mandates and other questions.

Brussels Conference

Financial Committee.

LONDON, February 4.

In connection with the report of the Financial Committee of the Brussels Conference it appears from the second annexure that the approximate average taxation per head, both direct and indirect, calculated at current rates of exchange, in the following countries is—United Kingdom and France £17 and £5 lbs., Germany £21lb.

Polish-Franco Relations.

Barrier Between Russia and Germany.

LONDON, February 5.

Visit of Marshal Pilsudski, President of Poland, to Paris is being made a great international event. The Marshal has been greatly feted and has held intimate conference both with the military and political leaders. It is understood that France has agreed to continue to supply Poland with instructors and war material in order to hold the barrier between Russia and Germany. Official statement has now been issued embodying the resolve of the two Governments to safeguard the peace of Europe and maintain close friendship in order to defend the high interests which are involved.

Situation in Italy.

A Government Victory.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, February 4.

ROME.—After an appeal for confidence in the Government by Signor Giolitti, the Chamber, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the Socialists' motions of censure of the Government's domestic policy, in connection with the action of the local authorities during the recent disturbances.

A Naval Holiday.

America and Japan.

LONDON, February 4.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Butler, Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Committee, who recently had a conference with Mr. Harding at the latter's house states that the United States will call an International Conference to discuss disarmament.

LONDON, February 4.

TOKIO.—Baron Osaki, formerly Minister of Justice, is drafting a Bill to suspend the Japanese naval programme.

Lord Reading.

His Military Secretary.

LONDON, February 3.

It is stated that Lord Reading has appointed Major Crawford Stuart to be his Military Secretary, accompanying him to India. Major Crawford Stuart was Lord Reading's Private Secretary while he was Ambassador in the United States in 1918-19. He has a distinguished army career. He commanded a naval battalion in Gallipoli and served for several years with the 1st Punjab Cavalry and with the 127th Baluchis.

Lady Reading.

Lady Reading, interviewed by the *Evening News*, said that she had been studying the problems of women in India and hoped that she would be able to help them. A Vicerine had great opportunities, because she understood that women went straight to her. "I admire Indian women so much, they were wonderful during the war, giving of their best so promptly to the great King-Emperor."

She concluded by saying that she expected to return to England for a short visit at the end of the year, as her doctors considered it would be better for her to do so as she was not strong here. One regret was that she was unable to have her grand-children in India, but Viscount Erleigh and his wife would pay a visit to India later.

Catholics in India.

The Pope's Interest.

LONDON, February 4.

ROME.—His Holiness the Pope to-day received in private audience Father William Smith from India. His Holiness enquired anxiously with regard to the situation in India, especially in the dioceses of Agra and Patna. He rejoiced to hear that the British authorities were meeting out excellent treatment to Catholics and helping them, especially in schools, and giving them the fullest liberty in every way.

The Silver Market.

Montagu and Co's Report.

LONDON, February 3.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly silver report states that the imminence of the Chinese new year and reported difficulties in the Philippine institution have brought the silver market into acute touch with the speculative operations of the China exchanges. These factors are merely temporary, and it is not known whether the undercurrents of them will permanently affect the market. The week's tendency has been considerably downward until yesterday, when a reaction set in owing to bear covering. To-day's firmness is due to Indian bazaar orders, which resulted in a premium of 1-3/8 for cash. Yesterday's quotation, namely, 3 1/2, is the lowest since the 20th November, 1916.

The Davis Cup.

Early Arrangement.

LONDON, January 31.

Great Britain, France and Japan have unofficially expressed their willingness to play off the preliminary ties for the Davis Cup in America. Official arrangements are impossible before the draw in March.—(C. and M. Gazette.)

Melbourne's Challenge.

LONDON, February 5.

Melbourne Australia has sent a cable to New York challenging the Davis Cup.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

The amalgamation is announced of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Globe*.

Depositors in Farrow's Bank have received a notification that a dividend of 2s. in the pound will be paid on the 8th instant.

Salvation army notables, Brigadier-General Mackenzie, Educational Secretary for the South of India and Staff Captain Dr. Johnson, who is replacing the late Lieutenant Colonel Andrews in the Salvation Army Hospital at Moradabad, are travelling to India on board the Anchor liner *Assyria*.

A Royal Warrant provides that not more than eighteen regular Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels and not more than four Indian Army Officers of similar rank all on the active list will be selected as Aides-de-Camp to H. M. the King and will vacate their appointments on retirement or on promotion to Major-General.

H. E. Lord Sinha.

Receives Deputations.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, February 5.

His Excellency Lord Sinha received at the Government House addresses from two influential committees in the Province, namely Bhumiwar Brahmin Sabha and Bengali Domiciled Community. A deputation of about fifty members consisting of leading members of both communities waited on His Excellency to present addresses. His Excellency attended by personal staff met them in the spacious hall in the Government House. Her Excellency Lady Sinha was present in the gallery. The Maharaja of Bahra read the address on behalf of the Brahmin Sabha and Rai Babasur Purendu Narain Singh read the address of Bengalee community. Mr. F. P. Dixon Commissioner of Patna, presented leading members of the deputation to His Excellency.

PATNA, February 5.

Both the addresses congratulated His Excellency on his appointment as the first Indian Governor and accorded him and Lady Sinha cordial welcome. The address of the domiciled Bengali Community trusted that His Excellency's great abilities, high character and indefatigable industry would enable him to overcome all difficulties. It assured him of their confidence and goodwill. It stated that it would be their earnest endeavour to cordially co-operate with His Government in all measures conducive to the welfare of the people of the Province and to the realisation of responsible Government in India.

The address of Pradhan Bhumiwar Brahmin Sabha representing about 13 lakhs of people including Zemindars and agriculturists, after expressing their abiding loyalty to the King Emperor and their gratitude to the great and good work done by the British Government, paid a tribute to His Excellency's high character, administrative ability and sound statesmanship which won for him unprecedented esteem and admiration of all classes of people and hoped his rule would bring peace and contentment to the province. They assured him of their confidence and of cordial co-operation with his Government.

Reply to Deputations.

PATNA, February 5.

Replying to Bhumiwar Brahmin Sabha His Excellency said,—I thank you on behalf of Lady Sinha and myself for your address of welcome and your good wishes. We have been much touched by the friendly reception which has been accorded to us by all classes in Bihar. You gentlemen represent one of the most important communities in this province which is identified with landholding and agricultural interest. You display in marked degree that wise conservatism which characterises those who are connected with land in all countries. Your conservative instincts have been in the past of great value in maintaining the stability of society and I am glad to receive your assurance that loyal and influential community which you represent is as zealous as ever to cooperate with His Majesty's Government for the maintenance of law and order without which no progress is possible in any direction moral or material. I note with pleasure that your community is now thoroughly alive to the benefits of modern education which is essential to the advancement of the country, if he is to take her proper place among the nations of world and I am confident that the great baronial houses among you will carry on their traditions of liberality founded upon the conviction that the possession of wealth confers upon them ability and imposes upon them obligation to serve their countrymen.

Replying to the Bengal Buntlers' Association H. E. Lord Sinha said. It is with peculiar pleasure that I receive your welcome and good wishes for Lady Sinha and myself, for I more than one sense, I am one of you and that make it rather difficult for me to say very much to-day without seeming to strike a note of self-commendation. But I think I can justly say that in many walks of life you have been pioneers in the path of progress and that in your efforts to advance the general welfare of the province you have taken no head—any distinction between classes, creeds and castes and though differences in matters of small importance may have occasionally arisen you have succeeded in attracting to yourselves the good will and esteem of the indigenous inhabitants of the province. The record of work which you have done in Bihar, whether Government service or at the bar or in public life both long and creditable I am confident that in future you will continue to use your great talents for the advancement of the province in which you have made your home and I can assure you that my Government will always welcome the co-operation you promise in all measures conducive to the welfare of the province and to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India.

Indian Railway Committee.

KARACHI, February.

The *Daily Gazette* of Karachi commenting on a decision of the Indian Railway Committee not to Karachi says "It certainly seems an astonishing statement that the railway committee investigating 'problem' state railway management should deliberately, and from their personal examination the culprits of the only great port in that served is by and depends directly upon a owned, state managed railway. Can it be that the committee has been so close an acquaintance with the state managed railway in India? The journey from Karachi and Lahore is the reverse of pleasant at any of the year but is full of uncertainty and just now rate the railway committee have elected to proceed Bombay to London by the privately managed B. N. G. I. Railway route, and via Karachi by the State and North Western State railway. The public can, whatever conclusions they please from this decision."

A Fire Accident.

RA. GOWN, Feb.

Damage to the extent of four lakhs of rupees was by fire which broke out on Monday at Miranpur in District destroying some eighty houses. The cause, fire is unknown. Inquiry is being held by the authorities.

The News papers Limited gave a concert on last night to the noble Mr. Canning and his guests was Sir Robert Baden Powell, Chief Justice and the Bishop of Lucknow.

కంఠ రాష్ట్రమున కంఠ గ్రామ జిల్లాబోధులకు ప్రభుత్వ
 నాటికి స్వాగత మొసరిన సందర్భమున ప్రభుత్వ నాటికి
 కృత్య కర మిచ్చిరి. మిగుల రాజకీయ సంస్కరణములను గూర్చి
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 వేళకము నూతనోద్భవ సాంబంధ్యము కనబరచినది. లేకున్న
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 తా మేమింక చేతులున్నామో తెలియక పడగారికే ప్రాయ
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 భువన్నాథ భుగను నొద్దం తరక తు గట్టు ను
 జరబోవున ట్టివలెయిదివుడి నిలువ్వమానేకమున కొట్టుకొనిపో
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 బడిరిని భువన ప్రభావానకు ములి నావనకును ట్టినితినిం
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